FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR'S KRENZ ADDRESSES BLOC PARTY DELEGATION LEADERS

LD062151 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Mar (ADN) -- The 40th anniversary of the victory and the liberation is seen in the GDR as an important social highlight. This was stated today in Berlin by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. He was speaking to the heads of delegations of fraternal parties from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Hungary, and also representatives of the DKP and the SEW, who took part in the scientific conference at the Karl Marx Party College to mark the 40th anniversary.

With its successful progress the GDR is fulfilling the legacy of the Soviet citizens who were killed in the struggle for liberation from fascism and the peoples allied in the anti-Hitler coalition as well as all European freedom fighters, Egon Krenz said. In the GDR ideals are realized for which the German antifascists fought and gave their lives by the thousands. The alliance with the USSR and all states of the socialist community is the keystone of the GDR's success.

On behalf of the guests, Prof Nikolay Kusmin, first prorector of the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the scientific conference at the Karl Marx party college has made a valuable contribution to the fraternal parties' joint concern to utilize the lessons of World War II for the struggle to preserve peace.

WARSAW PACT WORKING MEETING HELD ON GENEVA TALKS

For Soviet and East European media coverage of a working meeting held by Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Moscow on 1 March, see the Communist Relations section of the 4 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

CEMA SCIENCE CONFERENCE -- Bratislava (CTK) -- The 3-day international scientific-practical conference which concluded yesterday [21 Feb] in Bratislava was devoted to the results and issues of improving the investment cooperation of CEMA member-countries. The participants in the conference also dealt with the issues of the further research of open problems in investment cooperation and with the tasks following for this sphere from the documents adopted by the summit economic conference of CEMA member countries. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 85 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON WINTER DIFFICULTIES

AU060957 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Mar 85

["Announcement of the Council of Ministers on the Liquidation of the Consequences of the Heavy Snow in the Northern Part of the Country" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana March 6 /ATA/ -- As it has been reported in January and February this year, the districts of Puke, Kukes, Tropoja Diber, Mat, Mirdite, Lezhe and Shkoder were affected by heavy snow fall, whose thickness was of 3 meters and was accompanied by bitter frost. Considerable damage has been caused. Some 68 people lost their lives and 75 others were injured. Some 268 houses and social-economic objects were dilapidated, 1149 others were heavily damaged and thousands of heads of cattle, died, etc.

Under the direct solicitude of Comrade Enver Hoxha and on the instruction of the Central Committee of the Party the Council of Ministers adopted immediate and allsided measures to cope with and stabilize as soon as possible the situation. The people lacked nothing.

The difficulties created by the heavy snow fall were overcome with the bravery and courage and the work and struggle of the workers and peasants, the youth and the army, the entire people of the districts of the north and all those who went to their assistance.

In these days there was once again forcefull manifested the great unity of the people, their ardent patriotism, the spirit of sacrifice and the spirit of wonderful solidarity forged by our glorious party. Everywhere there was supported the initiative of the working collectives of the city and countryside to help materially and financially the agricultural economies and the families affected by the heavy snow fall, an aid which consists in building materials, cattle and food for them as well as monetary funds which altogether are estimated to about 30 million leks.

The Central Committee of the Party and the Council of Ministers support these revolutionary initiatives and congratulate our working people for this lofty spirit of solidarity they displayed for their comrades affected by this natural calamity.

The situation arisen by the heavy snow fall was stabilized within a short period of time and an immediate work was done to liquidate the consequences and to compensate the damages. The people of the districts of the north are mobilized with might and main [as received] to make up for lost time in production to realize the tasks of the state plan.

In order to come to the assistance of the economies and families affected by the heavy snow fall, the Council of Ministers has taken a series of supplementary measures to supply regularly the people. Aids which consists in the food for the livestock and building materials, etc, have begun to be sent to these zones in order to normalize the situation. The Council of Ministers has decided:

1) To build with the state expenditure within May this year all the dilapidated houses.

2) To build within May all the economic and social-cultural objects and to repair the houses that are heavily damaged with the state expenditure using also the building materials and the funds that are put at the disposal by the working people of the districts.

3) The losses of the agricultural cooperatives and the districts that suffered damages in the sector of the livestock will be compensated free of charge with the cattle sent by the agricultural economies of the country.

4) In order to cope with the other damages caused by the bad weather, the agricultural cooperatives of these zones will be given funds in money put at their disposal by the other districts as well as supplementary credits by the state.

The Council of Ministers expresses its conviction that through the untiring work of the working people, through the allsided aid of the state and the solidarity of all the working people of the country, the damages caued by the heavy snow fall will be liquidated completely on schedule.

the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R.A.

STALIN DEATH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN TIRANA

AU0613O5 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, March 6 (ATA) -- On occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the death of J.V. Stalin, outstanding Marxist-Leninist, loyal disciple and worthy follower of Lenin's work of genius, different activities were conducted in Tirana. Thousands of working people of work and production centers, pupils, etc., paid visits to the "V.I. Lenin-J.V. Stalin" museum. The talks "Stalin-Close and Respected Friend of the Albanian People", "Stalin-Resolute Fighter Against Opportunitism and Revisionism of Every Hue", "Stalin As a Great Proletarian Internationalist, As Outstanding Strategist of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Peoples", etc have been held with them. The documentary film of the "New Albania" Film Studio "Stalin's Life and Deed Are Immortal" has been shown. Photo exhibitions with aspects from the life and activity of J.V. Stalin have been opened in work and production centers, agricultural cooperatives, military units and schools.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES 7 MAR

AU071019 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, arrived on 7 March in Bulgaria on an official visit. He was greeted by Comrade Petur Mladenov, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, and other officials.

At the Boyana Residence a meeting between Comrade Petur Mladenov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher took place. Topical international issues and the two countries' relations were discussed. The talks will continue this afternoon.

BULGARIAN MUSLIMS ANSWER TURKISH CHARGES

AU061918 Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 6 Mar 85

["Letter of Muftis in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) The BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY has received a letter from the chief mufti and the regional muftis of Muslims in Bulgaria. The letter reads:

"In recent days some of the larger news agencies of Western countries have reported that Muslims are allegedly forced to change their names in Bulgaria and that the Muslim denomination allegedly finds it difficult to lead normal religious life. It has been also reported that the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has purportedly summoned the ambassadors of the Islamic countries accredited to Ankara, before whom similar allegations have been set forth, and that these Islamic countries have been asked to intercede with the Bulgarian Government on behalf of the Muslim Bulgarians.

"We, the religious leaders of the Islamic denomination in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, cannot but immediately react to these false and slanderous allegations concerning Muslim Bulgarians and our homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

"We declare explicitly and unambiguously that Muslims in Bulgaria enjoy full freedom as guaranteed under the Constitution and the laws. They can freely profess the Islamic faith and can freely exercise their religious rites, which, by the way, is a freedom granted to all others. All mosques in the country are open and clergymen officiate at their religious services on a regular basis. There are no cases when Muslims are impeded or in any way restrained from performing their religious services and rites. There are no cases of encroachment upon a mosque or any other Islamic monument.

"We are asking ourselves, who has given the Turkish Foreign Ministry the right to become a spokesman for Islam, who has given this ministry the right to judge and decide on questions which are within the exclusive competence of Muslim Bulgarians? Islam is a world religion and each Muslim is entitled to his or her nation's name.

"We call upon our brother Muslims across the world not to suffer that the Islamic religion be bound to the self-seeking political ends of a certain state, not to allow that the sacred feelings of millions of faithful be abused and manipulated.

"We take the opportunity to extend our gratitude to the Bulgarian socialist state for our constitutional freedoms, for the material assistance which this state renders to us every year so that our creed can be supported and so that our denomination can function normally. We are also grateful for the care which the state takes of the restoration and conservation of the Islamic monuments of culture and history. We kindly ask you to bring this letter of ours to the notice of the public abroad and to inform it that we are categorically rejecting the slanders against our people and homeland aimed at discrediting the People's Republic of Bulgaria and at hampering the promotion of her relations with the states where Muslims form part of the population.

"Chief Mufti: (signed) M. Topchiev
"Regional mufti for Plovdiv ad interim in charge of the mufti seat in Kurdzhali: (signed) K. Kurdov
"Regional mufti for Shumen: (signed) E. Demirov
"Regional mufti for Tolbukhin: (signed) H. Khubenov
"Regional mufti for Razgrad: (signed) I. Georgiev
"Regional mufti for Aytos: (signed) S. Hadzhiev
"Regional mufti for Smolyan: (signed) Ch. Iliev"

JARUZELSKI THANKS, JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED

Telegram of Thanks

AU061637 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 85 p 2

["From Onboard the Airplane"]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received the following telegram from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers:

In leaving the hospitable Bulgarian territory, I would like once more to express ardent gratitude for the cordial and fraternal welcome you gave me. I am deeply convinced that the results of our talks will contribute to the further intensification of friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between our two fraternal parties and peoples, and that they will serve the consolidation of unity among the socialist community member-countries.

In conveying most sincere greetings, I wish you, Comrade Zhivkov, and the leadership of the party and government in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, further successes in building a developed socialist society in your motherland.

Joint Announcement Text

AU061442 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 85 p 2

["Joint Announcement" on the friendly working visit paid by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, to Bulgaria on 4 March 1985]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, paid a friendly, working visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria on 4 March 1985.

Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed each other on the situation in their countries and discussed the prospects of further development and intensification of cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic.

Todor Zhivkov reported on the successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, on the topical issues and tasks with which the party and state are coping in fulfilling the projects mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee was briefed on the decisions of the February BCP Central Committee Plenum and on some new approaches of the BCP in implementing the scientific-technological revolution in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as in connection with the preparations for the 13th BCP Congress.

Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed Todor Zhivkov on the sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland, on the results achieved -- under the leadership of the PZPR in cooperation with all constructive sociopolitical forces -- along the path of consolidation of the state and in the development of socialist democracy, as well as in connection with the intensification of positive processes in the economic sector in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the PZPR Central Committee plenums which followed.

It was noted with satisfaction that the agreements signed during the mutual summit visits which took place in May 1982 in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in April 1984 in the Polish People's Republic, are being successfully implemented. The comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, marks a fruitful development.

Contacts between the BCP and the PZPR are constantly expanding, and the relations between their Central Committees are being increasingly intensified while the relations between sister okrugs and voivodships are becoming increasingly effective and intense; the same applies to mutual relations between state institutions and social organizations of the two countries.

Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of economic relations. Reciprocal trade is growing rapidly, production sharing and specialization are expanding, and the coordination of national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period is being pursued with energetic efforts. The necessity of further intensifying Bulgarian-Polish relations through fuller utilization of the two countries' capacities regarding the intensification of integration processes was stressed. The importance of developing direct contacts between Bulgarian and Polish enterprises was also stressed, while the significance of cooperation in the field of modern industrial branches, particularly in electronics and robotics, scientific research, and creating joint research collectives, was pointed out.

The comprehensive intensification of friendship, cooperation, and cohesion with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community member-states plays a role of primary importance in the international activities of both the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic.

The two sides stressed the resolve of their two parties and states to continue in the future to contribute to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact and to declare themselves in favor of the extension of its term.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic also confirmed their readiness in the future to adopt energetic efforts for the consolidation of international socialist integration in the spirit of the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference held in Moscow in June 1984.

The exchange of opinions on international issues confirmed the full unanimity of views of the two sides on the present world situation, which is considerably complicated as a result of the actions of the aggressive forces of imperialism, and in particular as a result of the militarist policy conducted by the United States and certain NATO member-countries.

The Soviet peace initiatives and the recent proposals contained in Comrade Konstantin Chernenko's election speech were highly commended.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic welcome the forthcoming Soviet-American negotiations to be held in Geneva on the total range of questions connected with the prevention of space militarization and with the limitation of medium-range strategic and nuclear weapons. The importance of the constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist community member-countries at the Stockholm conference and at other international forums was stressed.

Concern was expressed at the intensified activity of revanchist circles in the FRG, which exerts a negative impact upon the political atmosphere in Europe.

The attempts of certain NATO circles to question the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements as well as the results of World War II were resolutely denounced. The celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism will demonstrate the people's firm resolve to prevent the threat of a devastating nuclear disaster.

Todor Zhivkov and Wojciech Jaruzelski also exchanged opinions on certain other questions of the international situation, on topical issues of the international communist and workers movement.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of a fraternal spirit with full unanimity of views on the questions discussed.

Confidence was expressed that the results of the talks will contribute to the further expansion and intensification of fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the BCP and the PZPR, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Polish People's Republic.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic invited Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

DOYNOV MEETS FRG INDUSTRIALIST IN SOFIA

AU061003 Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 6 (BTA) -- Yesterday, Mr. Ognyan Doynov, minister of mechanical engineering received the president of the West German firm "Krupp Industrialtechnik" Dr. Kurt Spieler. They discussed issues of cooperation in the production of machines and equipment for the mining industry and in the reconstruction and modernisation of the metallurgical capacities.

ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR ON EQUIPMENT SUPPLY

AU070840 Sofia BTA in English 0738 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 7 (BTA) -- For forty years now the Soviet Union has been socialist Bulgaria's largest supplier of equipment in all economic branches. So far the U.S.S.R. has rendered technical assistance for the construction of 300 industrial and other projects in the country, which comprise over 50 percent of the fixed assets and provide more than 80 percent of the industrial production.

Yesterday Mr Konstantin Kozmov, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign trade, and Mr Viktor Vasilyev, chief of department at the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations, signed a protocol fixing the provisional volumes of next years deliveries of equipment, materials and spare parts earmarked for industrial and other projects which are being built in Bulgaria with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. This equipment goes into the crucial branches of the national economy, such as power generation, chemistry, ferrous metallurgy, the cellulose and paper industry and transport. The total number of projects is nearly 60.

Among the term-bound construction projects, where part of the equipment is due to go, is the fifth, 1000 megawatt reactor of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant (when the new reactor goes into operation, the plant will reach a total power of 2,760 megawatts), the chemical combined works in Dimitrovgrad, which is undergoing an overhaul, the 750 kv electric power line U.S.S.R.-Romania-Bulgaria, and the Lasserel ore-dressing combined works.

The provisions of the protocol ensure optimal conditions for the building and reconstruction of projects, due to go on stream in the next, Ninth Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990). Among them are the sixth, 1000 megawatt reactor of the Kozloduy nuclear power plant, the pipe plant in the town of Septemvri, the Zdravets mine and the big iron works in the city of Ikhtiman.

Specialists say that this years protocol on equipment deliveries along the line of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations is of special value, since it will play a crucial role for the successful fulfillment of the country's investment programme for 1986, the first year of the new five-year period, for the purpose of which the two countries economic development plan will be soon coordinated.

BRUSSELS 'PEACE AND SECURITY' FORUM VIEWED

AU061040 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Brussels (CTK) -- The "International Forum for Peace and Security in Europe," held on the occasion of this year's 10th anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, took place in Belgium from 28 February to 3 March.

Speaking about the results of the international forum, Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation, told the correspondents of CTK and RUDE PRAVO that a whole range of views and suggestions surfaced during the talks. The most important thing is however, that there is unanimity on the main issues. It might be characterized as unity in the struggle against nuclear armament. This problem is particularly urgent in Belgium, which is faced with the decision of whether to begin the deployment of American missiles on its territory. As transpired from our talks with representatives of the Belgian peace movement, the absolute majority of the local public is opposed to the presence of these weapons in Belgium.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation went on to say that the constructive atmosphere of the talks is greatly assisted by the recent decision of the USSR and the United States to open new comprehensive disarmament talks in Geneva. The view was put forward in numerous contributions to the discussion that this agreement is also an outcome of the activity of peace forces. This represents a new impetus for the further development of this activity and, at the same time, an answer to the often-asked question about the purpose of the peace movement. The talks confirmed that the peace movement has further prospects and that it is pursuing clear and specific goals, B. Kucera stressed.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK SUGAR PRODUCTION -- According to Engineer Ladislav Sarvari, general director of the sugar and sweets economic production unit, the harvest of 2,061,000 metric tons of sugar beets is the third largest sugar beet harvest in the history of socialist agriculture in Slovakia. From this amount, Slovak sugar refineries produced 203,075 metric tons of sugar, which was the second largest amount of sugar produced in the postwar period. A better result was achieved only in 1960 when the beets' sugar content averaged 16.5 percent, compared with this year's 14.1 percent, and sugar production totalled 216,000 metric tons. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Feb 85 p 5 AU]

CZECH PULSE CROP -- The 1984 harvest of pulse crops in the Czech Socialist Republic amounted t 146,000 metric tons and was 6,000 metric tons higher than planned. Per-hectare yie.ds averaged 2.37 metric tons. According to Eng Josef Lahola, director of the Oseva research and plant breeding institute for technical crops and pulses, this success is due to the expanded cultivation of peas at the expense of horse beans. The ratio of the area under pea and horsebean cultivation changed from 14.3 to 85.7 in 1980 to 79.5 to 20.5 in 1984. [Summary] [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Feb 85 p 7 AU]

DROP IN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION -- Private construction of family houses accounts for an average of 13 percent of all apartments built in Czechoslovakia. The intensity of the construction of new family houses has, however, been declining since 1974. The number of newly started apartments in family houses decreased, for example, from 29,500 in 1981 to 24,800 in 1983. The number of privately built apartments under construction is now about 25 percent below the number in 1974, when private construction peaked. [Summary] [Prague TRIBUNA in Czech 20 Feb 85 p 16 AU]

ADN REPORTS ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR JAN, FEB

LD062253 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Mar (ADN) -- Important economic results were achieved in the GDR economy in the first 2 months of this year. According to preliminary statistics, the produced national income rose 4 percent during this period. In February, plans for industry, construction, agriculture, and transportation were fulfilled and in some cases overfulfilled.

Supplies for the population were maintained in food and industrial goods. In order to safeguard energy supplies to the economy and the population it was necessary to use above-plan energy sources amounting to 9 million metric tons of lignite.

The coal and power industry, up to the end of February, produced 4.2 million metric tons of raw lignite, 402,000 metric tons of sifted coal, and 88,000 metric tons of briquettes in excess of the plan.

The transportation system also fulfilled the demands made on it by industry, despite difficult weather conditions. Transportation of coal supplies was given priority.

In the sphere controlled by the industrial ministries, net production rose 7 percent up to the end of February, compared with the previous year. The plan was exceeded by 1.4 percent. Labor productivity rose 6 percent. Despite additional expenditure caused by difficult winter conditions, a reduction in costs of 1.6 percent was achieved in the sphere controlled by these ministries. Industrial goods production increased 4.3 percent, amounting to M556 million above plan.

The plan for production of finished goods for the population was exceeded by 0.5 percent in industry. Retail trade turnover increased 3 percent over last year.

The construction industry's net production and labor productivity rose 6 percent. Up to the end of February, 28,753 apartments were built or modernized. This is 1,953 more than planned. In the capital, Berlin, 2,529 apartments were made available. Bezirk-controlled construction increased repairs on residential buildings by 11 percent over last year.

In agriculture, sales to the state of agricultural products increased 9.3 percent over last year for slaughter animals and 2.4 percent for milk. The plan was exceeded 1.7 percent for eggs.

Planned exports to the USSR and the socialist countries were exceeded. An increase was discernible in trade turnover with countries in the nonsocialist economic area.

In individual industries the following growth was achieved in net production and labor productivity up to the end of February:

	Net Production percent	Productivity percent
Coal and power	1.1	0.3
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	10.4	9.6
Chemical industry	6.2	5.7
Electrical engineering and electronics	11.8	10.8
Heavy machinery and industrial construction	7.6	7.6
Machine tools and processing machinery	7.8	7.7

General and agricultural machinery and vehicle production	12.6	11.6
Light industry	8.2	9.0
Glass and ceramics industry	10.2	9.8
Bezirk-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry	8.9	8.2
Geology	9.8	6.1

HOMANN, DELEGATION CONTINUE SOUTH AMERICAN TOUR

End Uruguay Visit

LD070808 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0836 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Mar (ADN) -- The GDR delegation led by Deputy State Council Chairman Prof Heinrich Homann which was in Uruguay for the swearing-in of the Uruguayan president, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, ended its visit to Montevideo on Tuesday.

In meeting with leading Uruguayan representatives it was jointly noted that the preservation of peace is the most important task of the present. The two sides supported a comprehensive development of relations between the GDR and Uruguay in the political, cultural, and scientific-technological area.

The Uruguayan side assessed the participation of the representative GDR delegation in the swearing-in as an expression of the importance which the GDR attaches to the process of democratization in Uruguay.

Arrive in Buenos Aires

For Buenos Aires coverage of the visit to Argentina by Deputy Chairman of the State Council Heinrich Homann, see the Argentina section of the 6 March Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER SOELLE HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, including his meeting with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, see the 7 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VARKONYI, UK'S HOWE HOPE FOR GENEVA TALKS SUCCESS

LD062112 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi, who is in London on an official visit today, exchanged views on the international situation with his British colleague in a sincere and cordial atmosphere. Although Peter Varkonyi and Sir Geoffrey Howe established that they have different views on the causes of international tension, both of them voiced the hope that the Soviet-American disarmament talks in Geneva will succeed in advancing toward the goals contained in the joint communique of the January meeting of the Soviet and American foreign ministers.

VERESS MEETS LIBYAN ECONOMIC OFFICIAL IN TRIPOLI

LD070021 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hungarian-Libyan economic discussions have taken place. Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, conferred in Tripoli with the leader of the Libyan Government's Department of Economy and Light Industry and took part in the opening of the Tripoli international fair. Today a Hungarian day was held at the exhibition, in which 13 Hungarian enterprises are showing their products.

HORVATH ATTACKS EXTERNALLY INCITED SUBVERSION

LD021115 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 2 (MTI) -- Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG carries a contribution by Home Affairs Minister Dr Istvan Horvath, "Order and Policy." Introducing his analysis, Horvath says the 12th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party warned that the external and internal conditions of socialist construction would become increasingly complicated. For that reason progress in the construction of the country has had to proceed at a lower rate even with better and more work.

The minister states: "Indeed, we have had to work in a tenser international situation and under more contradictory internal conditions and worsening external economic conditions. Because, however, of the effort of the people, notwithstanding such conditions, the economy has stood its ground, social and political conditions have developed in a balanced way, our system and internal peace are stable, law and order are assured.

"Discussing the internal situation we must not overlook that extremist forces of the United States and imperialism in general have become more aggressive. The activity of centres opposed to us has shifted towards confrontation. Attacks on our system and the security of our state have mounted. The increase in the level of preparedness of the Home Affairs authorities has proved to be justified. It follows from the nature of the work of the authorities that they particularly have to combat negative phenomena. This narrow but not dismissable sphere of the country's life responds more acutely to the worsening of conditions, the accumulation of contradictions and the tenser international situation.

"We have had to face the fact that the special services maintained to work to our detriment are showing increased attention in interests we protect the most, our most important values. They are paying less attention to risks involved and in their intelligence efforts are using illegal methods and means more aggressively. They are interested in our defence capabilities, allied relations, economic position, and the search for new solutions and internal problems.

"Some events, of which the public was informed, have proved that they often use official and private contacts to gain information, meet aims, or convince Hungarian citizens to break the law by remaining abroad, or spy. In recent years invitations for scholarship visits from certain NATO countries sent to specific persons in Hungary have become part of the policy of subversion. By assuring publicity to certain invited persons, they are striving to prove that there is opposition to our social order.

"The tourist and emigration policy," Dr Istvan Horvath continues, "is flexible. We are open in our economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations. This helps millions of foreign and Hungarian citizens to travel, meet and cooperate in numerous fields of life. However, certain hostile organizations are striving to use these opportunities to do harm to the country. They are disturbing the peace of Hungarian citizens visiting countries abroad or working there for extended periods. Occasionally, obtrusive questions are put to Hungarian tourists.

"External policy and diplomacy are striving to prevent a drop in the intensity of, or irreparable damage to, our international relations despite the tenseness of the current situation. Our defence measures are such that they avoid spy hysteria, even though that occurs in the West. That is how we have to safeguard in all possible fields our international relations simultaneously with the firm defence of our interests.

"Minor groupings of people opposed to socialism from within are, of course, discovered by our enemies. The power of the international enemies of the cause of socialism stands behind the groupings and such international enemies of socialism collude with them even if they consider the groupings as means to an end and not true partners.

"Attempts of internal 'oppositionist' and hostile elements to weaken and erode the system have recently assumed new forms and become active. They think that, in view of the current economic situation of the country, the limits of tolerated acts have become wider, so their room of maneuver is greater. The new components in their activities are clear, and their basis and influence are not significant. That is because they do not offer a solution to the problems. Millions of people in this country see proof that problems are being solved by the government. We have never refused the right of anyone to take a critical stand. We have learned from history and know that we ourselves must be the sternest critic and rectifier of our own errors and weaknesses. Otherwise, problems increase.

"Our policy has for long found the way to support our arguments in social debates with means other than the administrative. However, our composure does not mean that we tolerate without limit the activity of people who are teetering on the verge of legality. The state exercises its rights and acts against those -- whatever name their groupings assume -- who go beyond the limit and damage the vital interests of the people. The seriousness of our actions are not mitigated by the fact these hostile political acts have no popular support.

"In their action against acts opposed to our order the Home Affairs authorities -- relying on the rights vested in them -- are striving to initiate the fewest possible criminal procedures and hope that warning will suffice. However, warning is not enough in the majority of cases where public law is violated. There firm action and legal procedure is needed," the Hungarian home affairs minister says.

He concludes: "Action against various attacks on internal order, security and political-social equilibrium demand vigilance, patience and firmness. Vigilance, however, must not lead to the restoration of the atmosphere of suspicion and fear, just as patience does not mean permissiveness, and firmness misuse of power.

"The special services working to our detriment must experience that the risk their activity incurs is increasing.

Whoever attempts to act against the country's domestic stability and the achievements of our social order has to realize that the authorities are never in 'recess' and their action is not determined by external impacts. Persons who violate public order will be made aware that they face a firm and resolute calling to account proportionate to the seriousness of their action."

TURNOVER, RIGHTS OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS VIEWED

AU061025 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Mar 85 p 6

[Katalin Bossanyi article: "The Industrial Managers Before Election"]

[Excerpts] According to data supplied by the Ministry of Industry, more than 30 percent of the managers employed in the industry have been holding their positions for less than 2 years.

The replacement of managers has accelerated only in the last 3-4 years. This time, however, almost 40 percent of the managers were retained. The main reason for this is that the "great generation" of managers comprising workers and the new leading intelligentisa nominated after 1956 have reached and even exceeded retirement age. But lately there has been an increase in retirements not based on age and retirements for health reasons. The opinion of the head physician of the Central State Hospital, Otto Indra, underscores international experience. The majority of managers who have been employed in such a position for a fairly long time are either diabetics or suffer from artery disease and high blood-pressure, and heart attacks are rather frequent. These are characteristic managerial diseases caused, in addition to a one-sided way of life, by the great burdens borne by managers and constant stress.

Sandor Major, head of the personnel department of the Ministry of Industry says:

"The statistics on reasons for manager changes are somewhat misleading. Direct dismissal is indeed relatively rare. But sometimes incompetence is the reason for retirement or retirement not based on age. But we also make it possible for a manager himself to request his own release. We are doing our best to act with care and humaneness in every case, if possible by aiding the future professional career of the manager, as we are talking about the fate of people working under difficult, conflict-burdened circumstances."

Compared to the previous state of things, the main change in the situation of managers has to do with the fact that it is the enterprise councils with ownership rights (the general meetings, and meetings of representatives in the case of smaller organizations) which exercise employer rights over the chief manager, and not the ministry. That is, these councils decide on the selection of managers, determine their income and the duration of the appointment, supervise the implementation of tasks, and following evaluation take a stand in favor of or against further employment for the managers.

The new form of enterprise management, where managers have been successful, provides managers with much greater security than they used to have. This is first of all because managers here sign a standard and bilateral work contract that sets forth rights, responsibilities, and concrete managerial requirements. And the manager cannot be called to account either during or after his tenure for things that are not included in the contract. Secondly, this is because, precisely as a result of the bilateral and equal relations, the manager can also decide on accepting a new term after the first one or, without loss of prestige, can look for a job somewhere else. Thirdly, according to the regulations, managers are entitled to labor law defense; that is, in the case of a dispute with their employers, managers can turn to economic courts.

It is worth recalling that managers have been "deprived of rights" in this area up till now. There was no regulation requiring justification for a manager's dismissal and in such a case managers had no forum at which to complain.

Within the enterprises, relations between the economic and social organs will to some extent undergo a reorganization since the enterprise social organs take part in the activity of the enterprise councils with managerial discussion rights and not with decisions-making rights. (There is still need for their approval in the election of managers, however). Our general aim -- this is also reflected in the congressional guidelines -- is that the party should formulate the principled guideline of economic policy, and the elaboration and implementation of tasks should be the government's task. A similar distribution of labor should also be asserted within the enterprises. The enterprise's party organizations should therefore see to it that the program worked out by the enterprise's management is in harmony with the party's economic policy, and at the same time these organizations should mobilize towards the implementation of these tasks. At the same time, the assertion of this effective division of labor -- at the local, district level -- has never been without conflicts and will not be under the new forms of management either.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON REDUCING SUBSIDIES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Budget Subsidies To Be Reduced Gradually," published in the 4 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 5, second paragraph, line one:

-- Extensive income redistribution realized through subsidies inevitably means that we withdraw resources from smoothly functioning units and from profitable activities and ventures. (changing tense of sentence from future to present)

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ITALY -- A joint Hungarian-Italian inter-enterprise committee meeting was held on 21 February in Budapest. The participants in the meeting evaluated cooperation between Italian National Hydrocarbon (ENI), and the Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank and 16 domestic enterprises. Jeno Redei, the Hungarian co-chairman, said trade between ENI and the Hungarian enterprises last year reached 14 million dollars, and one favorable trend is the fact that turnover was steady. He also said there are further possibilities for development. Guiseppe Giorgi, the Italian co-chairman of the committee, stressed that ENI is interested, in addition to trade and industrial cooperation, in technological and third market cooperation. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Feb 85 p 5 AU]

SWEDISH ECONOMIC TALKS -- The Hungarian-Swedish Joint Committee on Economic, Industrial, and Technical-Scientific Cooperation met in Stockholm from 20 to 22 February. Reviewing trade between the two countries, the committee concluded that in 1984 there was a revival in both Hungarian and Swedish exports, though Hungarian imports still exceeded exports to Sweden. The joint committee designated energy management as an important area for further cooperation, including the rational utilization of waste material energy sources. The Hungarian and Swedish experts exchanged experience on the possibilities for cooperation in this field. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Feb 85 p 4 AU]

FRG'S GENSCHER MEETS WITH TOP LEADERS

Visit Previewed

LD061319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Jan Gadomski commentary]

[Text] Hans Dietrich Genscher's trip to Moscow, Helsinki, Warsaw, and Sofia is an attempt to revive European dialogues on the eve of disarmament talks between the great powers in Geneva. The working visit to Warsaw testifies to the fact that Poland also takes part in this international political process. The visit is one more confirmation that European policy cannot be decided against Poland and behind Poland's back. Our guest, the West German deputy chancellor and foreign minister, has understood this basic fact. He consistently opposes views which undermine the Poland-FRG treaty of 1970. He did not support Poland's isolation imposed by the United States. He has opposed revanchist discussions, conducted under the auspices of the CDU right wing, on Poland's western and northern borders. That fact and recent statements by Chancellor Kohl -- which seen to indicate progress in realistic thinking concerning Poland-FRG relations -- have created a favorable atmosphere for the FRG deputy chancellor and foreign minister's visit.

This is a working visit. Hans Dietrich Genscher will have talks with the Polish foreign minister and will be received by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

We expect positive and concrete results from this visit. We expect impetus for progress in the normalization of political, economic and legal relations between our states. What do we see as necessary for such progress? A normal, regular political dialogue; an unequivocal approach by our West German parter to the treaty of 1970 and the treaty's finality; and an end to support for revanchist trends, which recently has often been given by FRG Government representatives. In the economic sphere we expect a final reunciation of restrictions and limitations, and also a return to normal financial and credit relations. In the legal sphere we consistently believe that the time has come to draw appropriate practical conclusions from the 1970 treaty between our states.

We expect and are convinced that the process of normalization of relations between the PPR and the FRG will progress. That this process did not suffer irreparable damage was greatly due to the West German Social Democratic opposition, which showed a sense of responsibility for relations between our states. This found expression in numerous contacts with Poland and in the Bundestag statement by the SDP leaders. The personal approach of our guest Hans Dietrich Genscher has also contributed to limiting the damage. Together with his party, the FDP, he has been consistently involved in the normalization of our mutual relations. These facts support our constructive approach toward today's talks in Warsaw.

Welcomed by Olszowski

LD061615 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] The foreign minister of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, arrived today in Warsaw for a 1-day working visit. At Okecie Airport he was welcomed by Minister Stefan Olszowski.

Meets Jaruzelski

LD062028 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpt] After meeting with Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the palace of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw, Hans-Dietrich Genscher was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

DPA on Talks

LD062057 Hamburg DPA in German 1922 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Mar (DPA) -- In Warsaw today FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke in support of intensifying relations between Poland and the Federal Republic. Following the first round of talks with his Polish counterpart, Stefan Olszowski, he called the talks businesslike and said the aim of the talks is to intensify bilateral relations and contribute to the improvement of East-West relations. It is evident that since the signing of the Warsaw Pact in 1970, Germany and Poland have drawn very much closer to one another than it appears from many public statements.

Genscher, who arrived in Warsaw this afternoon for a 6-hour working visit, met with party and state leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski this evening. A meeting with the Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, is also scheduled.

This stopover in Warsaw en route from Helsinki to Sofia is not intended to replace Genscher's official visit, however, which was postponed in November. According to information from informed sources, both sides are agreed on this.

Sources close to Genscher said following the first round of talks that Genscher referred to the statements by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his state of the nation address. Olszowski also stressed that this speech was positively received in Warsaw. On international issues Genscher noted the role and responsibility of the smaller and medium-sized European states. The two sides agreed that for the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference fresh impetus should be given at the political level to the continuation and stimulation of security and cooperation in Europe.

Meets With Glemp

LD071032 Hamburg DPA in German 0015 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Mar (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher travelled on to Sofia from Warsaw Wednesday night [6 March] after talks with the Polish leadership. The special airplane took off shortly before midnight, almost 2 hours later than originally planned. After his consultations with the head of party and state General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, Genscher paid a visit to Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Catholic primate.

Genscher described his talks as open and evaluated them as an important contribution to the development of bilateral relations. Both sides stated their mutual concerns with great seriousness. In this the Polish side expressed the wish that this visit will contribute to developing a "friendly relationship." Genscher was able to agree with this fully. Both sides agreed that this intermediate stopover on the way from Helsinki to Sofia was no substitute for the official visit postponed in November, which is to be made up later. However, a date has not yet been agreed upon.

According to Genscher, the main emphasis in the talks was on German-Polish relations, which have been placed in a historical context by the main points of the 1970 treaty, which have broad public support. In the Federal Republic, people have taken great interest in the events in Poland. There is a desire to understand all Poles, as in the Federal Republic the voices of all Poles are taken into account, Genscher said, alluding to the internal disputes in Poland. But details were not discussed.

Genscher stressed that the "vicious circle of injustice" was broken with the Warsaw Treaty between the FRG and Poland. The Polish side expressed appreciation for the latest statements by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on this treaty and the relationship with Poland. In this connection, Genscher also touched on the problem of the heavily reduced number of Polish exit permits for ethnic Germans and handed over a list of hardship cases. In the international sphere, he pointed to the joint responsibility of central Europeans to improve East-West relations, and stressed that no country can be excluded from this. Bonn, therefore, does not want to conduct "a policy which excludes Poland." Details of economic relations will be discussed when Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann visits Warsaw on 20 March.

Visit 'Advantageous'

LD062254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Correspondent Jan Gadomski report]

[Excerpt] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and foreign affairs minister, left Warsaw 1 hour ago.

Off the cuff, it is hard to comment profoundly on this working visit. It can be said, however, that it was advantageous to both sides. On the eve of the great power talks in Geneva, the FRG is interested in stressing its activeness in the Eastern direction as well. In Bonn's opinion, this is to strengthen the position of the FRG, of course, in a complicated international situation. For us, for the Polish side, there is a definite significance to the confirmation, once again, that European policy cannot be made without Poland, not to mention behind Poland's back.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF PRO-SOLIDARITY PRIEST 24 FEB

AU061816 Paris AFP in English 1802 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 6 (AFP) -- An attempt was made last month on the life of pro-Solidarity priest Kazimierz Janczarz in the same location where secret police initially tried to kill Father Jerzy Popieluszko and failed, the banned trade union's underground weekly reported today.

The weekly TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE said the attack on Father Janczarz occurred on February 24 as he was driving along the Gdansk-Warsaw highway between Olsztynek and Ostroda.

Unidentified men in an approaching car threw a stone at the priest's vehicle, breaking his windscreen but not injuring him.

The secret police convicted of killing Father Popieluszko had tried to kill him at "exactly the same spot" last October 13, TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE said.

At the Popieluszko trial, one of the accused, ex-captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, admitted trying to throw a stone at Father Popieluszko's car in the hope of causing an accident.

Steelworkers at Krakow's industrial suburb of Nowa-Huta, the weekly said, were supplying Father Janczarz with physical protection because he regularly received anonymous death threats.

In the past two months, the official press has attacked Father Janczarz for the pro-Solidarity exhibits he has organised in his Nowa-Huta church.

WESTERN CREDITORS POSTPONE DEBT RESCHEDULING

AU062118 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Paris, March 6 (AFP) -- Poland's Western creditor governments have decided to postpone a final agreement to reschedule the country's guaranteed debt until Warsaw meets its outstanding interest obligations, sources said here today.

One delegate to an informal meeting here of creditor nations in the Club of Paris said the definitive signature of an agreement in principle reached here last January is linked to payment by Poland of interest incurred from 1982 to 1984. The amount remains to be determined.

Seventeen of Poland's Club of Paris creditors last January 16 approved an agreement in principle on the long-term rescheduling of 10 billion dollars of Poland's guaranteed debt that fell due between 1982 and 1984. The figure represented nearly one third of the country's total foreign debt.

Poland's director of international affairs at the Finance Ministry, Zbigniew Karcz, did not request any supplemental financing, sources reported. But Warsaw was nonetheless reported to be seeking major credits from its principal Western European trading partners.

Today's meeting was part of a series of unofficial contacts on the Polish debt situation that were begun in November 1983, two years after official negotiations were suspended following the imposition of martial law in Poland.

The Polish Government last July reached an agreement in London with commercial banks on the rescheduling of 7.3 billion dollars of its debt that is not state underwritten.

MESSNER, OPZZ'S MIODOWICZ DISCUSS ECONOMIC MOVES

LD061945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] As a result of decisions made during the meeting of First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski and the Executive Committee Presidium of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], a working meeting was held today between Deputy Premier Zbigniew Messner and representatives of the OPZZ leadership. The subject of the talks was the OPZZ stance on protecting society's living conditions, particularly those of the poorest strata, after the recent food price increases.

The OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz stressed once again that the communique by the three ministers had been a surprise to the OPZZ and all trade unionists. Society had expected the decisions to be confined to food price increases for farinaceous articles and that their scale would be considerably lower. Raising food prices without eliminating rationing loses meaning in society's eyes and arouses understandable opposition. For that reason, it is unacceptable to the OPZZ, for example, to increase the prices of fats without lifting rationing of them. The trade unions also maintain their negative stance toward the current system of food price formation. This system should be radically changed.

During the talks, the following recommendations by the OPZZ Executive Committee Presidium were discussed:

1. Setting up a mixed working group, to define the economic rationality of price changes and of outlining alternative ways to stop inflation and to restore equilibrium and the correct income ratios in the whole economy. It is suggested that this group should include, along with representatives of the government and the OPZZ Council, members of the Consultative Economic Council and the Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm.

2. Increasing assets to guarantee working people a summer holiday. The point is to prevent having the increase in the cost of living limit the number of people benefiting from a holiday. In the trade unionists' opinion, confirmed at the meeting with General Wojciech Jaruzelski, there should be special concern for the summer holiday campaign for children and young people, especially in ecologically threatened areas. With this in view, it is essential, among other things, to speed up work on the bill on the social and housing fund, which would enable assets earmarked for these purposes at workplaces to be increased.

3. Maintaining the real value of family allowances by raising them annually in proportion to the rise in the cost of living.

4. Postponing the date for increasing the prices of meat and meat products from June to July and limiting their scale to the essential minimum.

5. Limiting the price of butter in the summer.

6. Maintaining the real value of employees' old-age pensions and annuities.

7. Working to determine the amount of minimum wages on the basis of the social minimum.

8. Increasing control of price increases for derivative products and services.

It was agreed that in the third quarter of this year the influence of the price increases on cost-of-living increases for separate groups of the population will be the subject of a detailed analysis.

This analysis will provide a foundation for decisions concerning wages and prices in the second half of this year.

Furthermore, a working team has been set up to prepare detailed concepts for implementing trade unions' proposals. It was agreed during the meeting that the work of a government and trade union team for collective work agreements will be organized so new agreements can be concluded even in the first half of this year.

CATHOLICS' DISAPPROVAL OF MILITANT CLERGY GROWING

LD062305 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Warsaw, March 6 -- Polish columnist Jan Rem writes today:

Disapproval of the signs of intolerance, aggressive clericalism and statements smacking of fanaticism is growing in society and also in the ever more significant section of believers. Also, an overwhelming majority of the clergy disassociates itself from the militant minority.

This disassociation concerns primarily aggressive political speeches made in churches by a group of priests contrary to the status of the church and the priestly vocation. A conviction is growing that rally mongering filled with hatred of our state hits out primarily at the church itself. It hampers its activity, creating an atmosphere of conflicts and distrust in relations with the state.

Anti-progressive political militants are [words indistinct] to portray themselves as the exponents of aspirations shared by all believers and the church in general. Such usurpations arouse indignation of Catholics allied in progressive organizations. They are (?embarassing), to say the least, to those numerous Catholic activists of various orientations who hold realistic views on political questions, promote stability and national agreement in Poland.

This embarassment is accompanied by intellectual confusion, unfortunately voiced only in private, when, for instance, Father Drozdowicz from Lowicz in Skcerniewice exclaims from the church altar at Swierczewski Street 'We must not let ourselves be led to the slaughter-house by a red-horned ram'.

One can hardly call such elations religious ones. As I learnt, Catholic milieux commented with similar distaste upon Father Drozdowicz's show of hatred during a religious service, when he chopped a TV-set into pieces with an axe. After all, Catholic litury does not envisage putting an innocent technical device to torture.

For a long time there have been registry-office marriages and divorces arranged by courts of law in Poland. Sociological research proves that the overwhelming part of believers approve of them against church teachings.

Practice shows that the number of practising Catholics who obtain divorces is not smaller than that of atheists. The church is formally against divorces and does not accept them, that is, it does not allow divorcees to have church weddings again. But usually the clergy prefers a diplomatic silence in this regard, because it is aware that the issue [words indistinct] contraception be allowed in People's Poland. According to sociological research the majority of believers and practising Catholics come out in favour of contraceptives which are forbidden by the church. The church gives up putting stronger pressure in this matter as in all the other cases where it is aware that its recommendations are unpopular, incomprehensible, and impossible to enforce.

The church still is fighting abortion. For more than 25 years it has been legal to abort an unwanted pregnancy in People's Poland, and the overwhelming majority of religious people approves of the existing legal rules. [word indistinct] Surveys show that women who profess to be religious and practising Catholics have fewer abortions than atheists, but still frequently enough.

A certain parish-priest from [word indistinct] asked the authorities to issue him with a permit to set up a radio station. He justified his request, among other things, by the killing of Father Jerzy Popieluszko though it is [word indistinct] to say what the two things have in common. He also (?vowed) that the church had no access to mass media at all. He brazenly said such a thing in a country where 102 Catholic journals are published and where the state radio (?broadcasts) [words indistinct] sermon every Sunday.

Besides, if 14,000 pulpits from which 22,000 priests preach their sermons are not considered as a mass medium, then what are they?

PENALTIES AWAIT THOSE SERVING 'FOREIGN CENTERS'

LD062208 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Comment by Deputy Prosecutor General Hipolit Starszak on communique published by Office of the Prosecutor General pointing out legal consequences for Polish citizens who cooperate with hostile foreign centers]

[Text] The communique concerns very important matters. The Office of the Prosecutor General reminds and warns. It warns against getting involved in activity that harms the Polish state or the political and economic interests of our country. It points out that in some Western countries which conduct unfriendly policies against Poland there are various centers which function under various names and which aim to weaken the international position of our country and destabilize the situation inside Poland. A number of such centers, such as Radio Free Europe or the Literary Institute in Paris, have been functioning for a long time. Others have been created recently. It has been known for quite some time -- and this has been confirmed by investigations currently in progress -- that these centers are closely linked with intelligence services.

Viewers recently had an opportunity to see this for themselves while watching the program devoted to, among other things, the activity of the Brussels Solidarity Bureau. Frequently the true goals of organizers of such activity are carefully obscured and hidden. Thus not everyone participating or dragged into such activities is fully aware of who or what they are serving or, of even more importance, what legal consequences are entailed.

In the communique of the Office of the Prosecutor General we reiterate that cooperation with centers abroad who are hostile to Poland constitutes a crime, and those guilty of such cooperation are subject to punishment. We consider it our duty, based on the constitutional and legal duties of the prosecutor's offices, to warn all citizens to not get involved in situations which will lead to breaking the law.

We wish to warn all those who with full awareness of this fact are i ringing the legal order, and are consciously harming the interests of our country, that in the interests of the state and citizens the law will be applied with full severity and total consistency.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH IRELAND -- Minister of the Maritime Economy Jerzy Korzonek has ended a three-day visit to Ireland, where he held talks with that country's agriculture and forestry minister, Paddy O'Toole on future cooperation between various sectors of the two countries' economies. Minister Korzonek also conferred with Edward Collins, secretary for trade and industry. [Text] [Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 6 Mar 85 LD]

CEAUSESCU CONCLUDES MEETINGS WITH LIBYAN LEADERS

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AU062039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 6/3/1985 -- On Wednesday, March 6, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al Qadhdhafi signed in Tripoli the general agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Other Romanian-Libyan documents were signed in the presence of the two leaders.

Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and the Light Industry, signed a protocol on the development of economic, commercial and technical-scientific cooperation, while Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan, secretary of the General People's Committee for Social Security, signed an agreement on social security between the two countries.

Seen Off by Qadhdhafi

AU062040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli (AGERPRES) 6/3/1985 -- On March 6, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania concluded the three-day official visit of friendship he paid to Libya with Elena Ceausescu (over March 4-6).

At the Tripoli airport, where the departure ceremony was arranged, a military guard presented arms, the national anthems of the two countries were played, and a 21-gun salute was fired.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu bade a warm farewell to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mme Safiyah Farkash. The two heads of state embraced each other friendly, expressing once again their satisfaction for the fruitful results of the visit, for the new stage the talks held on the occasion mark in the development of friendly and collaboration ties between the two countries and peoples.

Tripoli Media Coverage

For Tripoli media coverage of the visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu, his wife Elena, and other Romanian officials to Libya 4-6 March, see the Libya subsection of the North Africa section of the 5 March Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION EXTENDED

LD061146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0317 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- The 16th session of the LCY Central Committee is to resume in Belgrade today. Yesterday the Central Committee decided to continue the session because of the great number of members who wanted to take part in the discussion. About 30 Central Committee members spoke yesterday, and the list of those who asked to take the floor today is almost as long.

On completion of the discussion, the Central Committee is expected to adopt its conclusions on the implementation of the leading role of the LCY and on the consolidation of its ideological and action unity and also to lay down the orientation program of its work up to the 13th LCY Congress.

CC SOCIAL DEFENSE COMMISSION DISCUSSES TASKS

LD070817 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 6 Mar 8.

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a session chaired by France Popit in Belgrade today, the LCY Central Committee Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection discussed topical issues and tasks of the LC in further strengthening the defense and self-protection capabilities of our society, topics which stem from the public debate in connection with the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

As reported, the session noted that the basic LC organizations had paid considerable attention to the implementation of their obligations in this sphere and the responsibility for the country's security and defense. The Communists had, among other things, put forward demands for the speedier socialization of defense and protection and their further consolidation on the broadest social basis and the decisive role of the working class.

Very severe and justified criticisms voiced about the inefficiency of the self-protection system, above all in the protection of social property and the prevention of numerous negative phenomena, bind the LC, the Socialist Alliance, and other subjective forces to promote the activity and set specific tasks in this sphere. The demand for more efficient and coordinated activity by all institutions of social self-protection, particularly self-managing workers' control, inspection services, prosecution services, internal affairs organs, courts and the social accountancy service, was stressed. The commission adopted the orientational work program for the period up to the 13th LCY Congress.

POOL COORDINATING COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES

LD061500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 6 Mar 85

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (TANJUG) -- At the just finished 10th session of the Pool Coordinating Committee held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on March 4-6 1985, under the chairmanship of Mr Bechir Toual, chairman of the CC and chairman and director general of the TAP News Agency (Tunisia), representatives of many agencies took the floor supporting the chairman's report and underlining the need for further actions in order to strengthen the Pool, particularly where quality is concerned.

All speakers placed accent on problems and obstacles faced by the Pool and proposed steps to ensure better professional quality in the news production, facilities in tariffs and rates and launching of the proposed ecopool in the framework of the Pool exchange system.

The speakers of PTI, KCNA, TANJUG, PRENSA LATINA, ANN, GNA, APS, IRNA, CNA, AIM, AZAP, WAFA, NAN, SPA and ANTA explained the achievements of their agencies and recommended steps for increasing Pool efficiency.

It was suggested that the number of regional redistribution centers be increased as necessary and that the material conditions needed for a better flow and diversity of information among nonaligned countries be ensured.

The Pool was considerably reinforced in the past decade by the admission of new participants. It is recommended especially that it consolidate the spirit of solidarity among non-aligned countries by offering the most adequate possibilities to recently established news agencies.

It was also recommended that photograph exchange be started through all transmission means, and especially the fastest already available within the Pool.

Having analysed the situation in Central America where foreign threats and aggression prevent the development of information, Nicaragua called on the committee members to express their solidarity, both on technical and moral levels.

The need for a higher professional level and quality of information was the point unanimously stressed during the debate. During Tunisia's mandate as the chairman, many actions have been taken in order to achieve this goal. As a result, many news agencies exchanging news within the Pool have already achieved an internationally recognized professional level.

Referring to communication networks, much has been achieved, but they should be further expanded and extended, particularly as concerns the Pool link with Latin American and Caribbean English-speaking areas. It was encouraging to learn that computerization has already started in various Pool-participating agencies.

Several delegations proposed the expression of our effective solidarity with the UNESCO, which has given such an extensive support to cooperation programs, and which is now exposed to threats to its very existence.

The news agencies were invited to urge their countries to implement cooperation projects between the Pool and the UNESCO, and those which have already done so were congratulated. At the conclusion of the general debate, the session unanimously adopted the chairman's report and agreed to include it in the final report.

During the discussion Sh. Tranggono director general of ANTARA-Indonesia recalled that next April, Indonesia will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the historical Bandung Conference. He appealed to all Pool participants to revive the Bandung principles. Bandung was a milestone and a strong foundation for the Nonaligned Movement, which was later strengthened and consolidated at the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade, he said.

Mr. N.R. Chandran, director general of PTI-India, presented the report on the "Seminar on Improving Pool Performance", held in April 1984.

It was agreed that the acceptability of newspool stories can be vastly enhanced through competent professional handling of news. Therefore it was recommended that a comprehensive study be carried out on the impact of newspool stories in the media of various countries on continental or regional bases. Reports on such studies may help overcome the shortcomings and make the Pool more effective. Mr Mustafa Naguib, president of MENA-Egypt, presented reports on the technical meeting of redistribution centers of the Pool (March, 1984) and the conference of ministers of information and telecommunications of nonaligned countries acting as redistribution centres of the Pool (May 1984).

Several delegates expressed their satisfaction at the results of the Cairo meetings. PTI, MENA, PL and other news agencies announced that their countries had reduced communication tariffs following the recommendations of the Cairo meetings. Referring to the last point, it was recommended that the Pool agencies continue discussing this subject with telecommunication authorities, in order to obtain the desired reductions, such as were approved by our heads of state and information ministers. It was recommended that a task force be set up formed by the Pool chairman and monitoring group, in order to carry out an appropriate study on tariffs, taking into account the views of the telecommunication authorities. Referring to the integrated network, the session noted with satisfaction the establishment of new links TAP-PTI and TANJUG-NOTIMEX, which have finally ensured direct links between the regional centers located in the four continents.

At the third working session Mr Saranovich of TANJUG explained the analysis presented on the situation of less developed news agencies, underlining that in about 15 nonaligned countries there are still no news agencies at all. PANA, PTI, and PI collaborated with TANJUG in the drafting of this analysis.

The review was accepted with understanding that the monitoring group will follow the situation and coordinate further actions, while the Pool CC chairman was authorized to contact the governments of those nonaligned countries which have no national news agencies of their own, in order to coordinate possibilities for their inclusion in the Pool exchange system.

It was recommended that suitable handbooks on news agency management and appropriate technology for news agencies be brought out for use by Pool-participants and other agencies in developing countries. Media specialists, professors and experts may be commissioned to write such books with grants obtained from international bodies.

It was suggested that in the organization of training courses, lectures in Arabic should be introduced, as well as in those languages which are used to a lesser extent in various regions.

The project of introducing the ecopool was discussed and accepted by the session. This exchange of specialized economic information should start at once, while the fourth Pool conference will consider and decide on further improvements of this service, after summing up the experience achieved up to that time.

It was recalled that a similar practice was used when launching the Pool ten years ago, and noted that ecopool may become a vital component of the nonaligned countries' efforts to build a new international economic order.

All speakers in the debate welcomed the words of UN and UNESCO representatives and messages assuring the participants of their further support and cooperation.

It was unanimously stressed that such cooperation was of great importance and help to Pool participants. The Pool news service now reaches UN headquarters in New York and Geneva as well as UNESCO in Paris.

The Pool highly appreciates all forms of cooperation during the past ten years and hopes that this fruitful cooperation will continue in the future. The Pool was very interested in the launching of the IPDC on the basis of which the UNESCO has already offered considerable help to the development of the Pool system. On the other hand, Pool participates in the distribution of UN and UNESCO news in the world through its system.

The practice of joint coverage of international events organized by UN and UNESCO, should be continued and also applied to the forthcoming women conference in Nairobi.

The session agreed to express its full support to the UNESCO and solidarity with its efforts to remain specialized and universal international organization. The Pool remains attached to the UNESCO and to the goals UNESCO is endeavouring to achieve.

Continuing the debate at the fourth working session, the session appreciated the messages received from the director general of the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service Mr Mohamed Tunis in his capacity as chairman of the BONAC, Director General of PANA Shaykh Ousmane Diallo, President of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) Kaarl Nordestreng and Dr Roberto Savio, president-director of IPS.

The session then decided that the forthcoming fourth Pool conference be held in February, 1986 Havana, Cuba.

Director of MENA said his agency was withdrawing its proposal to host that conference in sign of friendship and solidarity within the pool and in respect of the candidature of PRENSA LATINA, which preceded its own. He added, however, that MENA would be pleased to host the fifth Pool conference in Cairo. PL director general thanked Egypt for this friendly gesture, adding that Havana offered its full hospitality and all the necessary conditions. An international exhibition of technical equipment for news agencies is also envisaged during the conference.

With reference to the IRNA draft on the struggle of the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine, a consensus was reached that the final act should include a separate political resolution offering support to the news agencies of PLO and Lebanon and to all liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa, Middle East and Central America. An equal support will be included there to the news agencies in those non-aligned countries struggling to preserve their national independence, as in Nicaragua.

MARINC ATTACKS LC DISUNITY, CLERICONATIONALISM

AU062259 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 Feb 85 p 6

[J.P. report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 22 Feb -- The Committee for Preparations of the 10th Congress of the LC of Slovenia devoted its first session to discussing the elements for creating the ideopolitical concept of the 10th congress, to establishing the timetable, and to LC tasks in the cadre preparations for this important meeting.

Committee President Andrej Marinc warned that the people are rightfully discontented when they see that we in the LC cannot agree on some key questions and that we continue to have doubts on what we decided together, and when one can conclude on the basis of individual phenomena that the LC has been losing its class consistency and sharpness because in various ways it has been allowing the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program -- which the LC declared to be its program of revolutionary action -- to be not always implemented the way it should be because of LC hesitation and insufficiently engaged action. It also disturbs the people that there is not always a real difference between diligent and productive collectives and individuals and those who achieve poor or almost no results. They are worried by the fact that some manifestations of a more intensive functioning of market laws very soon acquire doubtful ideological designations.

Further in his speech Marinc pointed out that one should determine what is relevant from the aspect of the development of Slovenia and Yugoslavia and of strengthening brotherhood and unity so that we will not create national or even intranational problems from every peripheral phenomenon or disorder. We have to analyze the present level of intranational relations and to do so with thorough respect for our programmatic orientations and our achievements and not on the basis of disorders or "theories" by self-appointed protectors of the people.

Marinc asked himself what some self-appointed preachers and protectors proffer us, and immediately answered that they proffer demoralization, which they spread by their theses concerning a lack of vision for the people and on their being sentenced to death. They are proffering some sort of national reconciliation with those who became traitors in those fateful days when we were really being sentenced to national death, partition, and complete assimilation. They have forgotten that those who had been misled were offered many times by the leadership of the national liberation struggle opportunities to renounce their mistakes and misdirection. They were offered amnesty up to a few days before the end of the war. The one who asks these questions today is playing with fire, because he is doing it with perfectly clear intentions of restoring the old social relations.

Belated Wave

They are offering us some kind of vision of a Christian central Europe, of which we would be an idyllic constituent part. Do they really think that we have forgotten what happened under that disguise in the clerical games of old Yugoslavia when the results of Catholic reaction led to White Guard activity against the people? What is the source of this chauvinist and nationalist agitation about relations in Yugoslavia, which is poisoning intranational relations when it is possible and indispensable that we tolerantly and on the basis of reason agree and clear up everything essential for joint development? What is the meaning of the theses, so vociferously offered to us by some people, on the outdated role of the workers class and on the decisive and salutary role of some sort of middle class?

What we are dealing with, Andrej Marinc concluded, is a belated wave of European neoconservatism and anticommunism of which many people are not even aware.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED

LD061628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1500 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Kragujevac, March 6 (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between the Crvena Zastava automotive plant in Kragujevac and the Soviet automotive factory in Tolyatti is developing very well.

This was stated during talks premier of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (RSFSR) Vitaliy Vorotnikov and Foreign Minister of the RSFSR Vladimir Vinogradov held today with representatives of the Crvena Zastava plant. [sentence as received]

Crvena Zastava and its subcontractors annually deliver 60 various auto-parts valuing 60 million dollars to the Soviet partner, while the Tolyatti factory counter-delivers 18-20,000 Lada automobiles.

It was assessed during the talks that the two partner's collaboration could be considerably expanded, primarily through coproduction of microelectronic devices which will be built into Soviet- and Yugoslav-made cars after 1990.

CPC, OTHERS REJECT WORLD COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

AU052230 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 85 p 2

[Dragoslav Rancic commentary: "Where One Has Got Since Prague"]

[Text] The idea of holding a world conference of communist and workers parties cautiously expressed 3 months ago in Prague at the meeting of the editorial board of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, has since received both praise and admonition.

While Moscow PRAVDA assessed that the time has come for "communists all over the world to adopt an action program against the growing danger of a thermonuclear war and in the defense of peace," Boris Ponomarev stressed the "indispensability of joint actions" and a "united voice," Alessandro Natta saw "any closing and affirmation within a bloc" as "unsuitable and harmful," and a spokesman for the CPC indicated the danger of "intensified differences and a greater split" in the movement, and thus "harm to peace in the world," as well.

Nobody disputes the need to discuss the questions of war and peace, but declaring oneself for or against the conference is increasingly based upon the motives of the action itself.

On the one hand, it is insisted that the "strategy of closed ranks," upon which the internationalism of each party is being measured on the basis of its attitude toward the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and "real socialism" (this is "the law," the Soviet KOMMUNIST has written recently), while on the other, it is remarked that the Comintern spirit belongs to history and that the "world communist organization is outdated" (the Italians).

Current actions of the proponents of a world conference show that the Prague meeting was less the feeling of the pulse of the mood or a "trial balloon," and more an instructive call for closing ranks. All parties from the countries of "real socialism" are in favor of the conference (with Hungary saying that "more than ever before, each party has to trace out its own road according to national specificities," and Romania that "free exchange of views and no imposition of stands on other parties" should be made possible at "regional and international consultations and similar conferences"). South American parties are also on their side, since they were the first, at the initiative of the Communist Party of Argentina, to come out with the proposal for holding a world conference.

A regional gathering of communist and workers parties of the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East was held recently, including representatives of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Ethiopia (!), Greece, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Turkey. They all assess -- just as was stated in Prague by some other European parties, such as the Communist Party of Luxembourg and the Communist Party of Austria -- that a world conference is "necessary and of current importance with a view to launching a joint action against imperialist threats, for easing tension, and for peace."

And while the strategy of monolithism is primarily expressed in "massiveness" as its highest organizational reach, the parties that do not believe in the appropriateness of a world conference -- and as a rule these are the parties that insist upon independence and autonomy — focus their attention on the essential assessment of the very nature of the movement in present conditions.

The Chinese, who reject the existence of one ideological center, see more significance in developing bilateral relations on the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, and noninterference than in an inevitable deepening of differences at a world gathering. A representative of the Communist Party of Japan said in Prague that "This initiative is nothing more than the instrument of the party's line" and demanded a stop to "attacks on those who express an opinion contrary to the opinion of the CPSU."

The Eurocommunists received the idea as an anachronism and as a repeated revision -- after a similar Prague gathering in 1977 -- of the achievements of the Berlin conference of European parties which held up international solidarity and the right to independence and autonomy against monolithic internationalism. The French and the Spaniards have mostly ignored the proposal, and the Italians are speaking about the communist movement today as a "movement of ideas, strivings, and struggles that invoke socialism and communism," and not as a structured and monolithic mechanism. It is being recalled that what Pajetta said before the Berlin conference in 1976 was that that conference "could be historic under the condition that it was the last." (Pajetta himself has now added to this that he had no opportunity to change his opinion in the meantime.) In short, Eurocommunists do not believe in cooperation that is at variance with the real situation.

Finally, the Yugoslavs do not believe that there exist conditions for a world gathering. They are not opposed to multilateral consultations, unless they adopt obligatory documents (those who want to consult may do so), but they do not want new divisions and unnecessary conflicts, either. Struggle for peace for them is not the monopoly of communists only, but is waged on the basis of the broadest gathering of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving world forces.

In such a situation, the "strategy of closed ranks" -- based primarily on the thesis that imperialism and the "fanatic anticommunist religion" are strengthening and that, therefore, the world's communists "must firm up togetherness and confront capitalism together" (Bilak, Ponomarev) -- does not go beyond the simplified divisions of the world.

Massiveness is not necessary a corroboration of ideological correctness, just as closer ranks are not necessarily a guarantee of voluntary unity.